GILMORE'S NATIONAL SONG.

CURIOUS TALK WITH THE COMPOSER. THE REMARKABLE ORIGIN OF THE ANTHEM-- A PE-CULIARLY FANCIFUL WEDDING-MR. GILMORE'S BOUNDLESS ENTHUSIASM OVER HIS ANTHEM-

HIS PLANS FOR PRESENTING IT. P. S. Gilmore, so well known as the organizer of "Jubilees" and the conductor of Gilmore's Band, recently published a "National authem" called "Columbia," and as such productions are not events of everyday occurrence, a TRIBUNE reporter sought a chat with Mr. Gilmore upon the subject of the composition. Friday morning the reporter called at his residence, No. 61 West Twelfth-st., and was cordially welcomed by Mr. Gilmore, who conversed freely in regard to his anthem. He was very enthusiastic as to its merits, and confident of its reception. In the course of the interview he recited the poem with great show of feeling, and Mrs. Gilmore, who seems scarcely to share her husband's enthusiasm to the full, played the music of the piece upon the pianoforte.

THE CONVERSATION.

After some little conversation the reporter seked, "Mr. Gilmore, will you tell me the history of that anthem I'

"Well," Mr. Glimore musingly replied, "it seems a! most children to tell it in the way it remiv occurred, be-cause men in general look at hard facts and won't accept any romance or identity; consequently this story of my poem's birth may seem to them a stretch of the imagination. Still I must tell the truth about it. I knew it would appear like this to the general public," added Mr. Gilmore, warming up to his subject and speaking more rapidly, "so I shrunk almost into my own soul and was afraid to have its contents analyzed unless by kind and sympathizing friends."

" It came about as every inspiration docq?" " On the evening of the 9th of November, the Sanday evening," replied Mr. Gilmore, solemnly, "about 7 o'clock, the first measure or two of the lovely melody presented itself. I felt it coming. I felt it drive me to my desk and demand to be written, and I wrote it out in a few minutes. In two minutes I had it on paper I get it down and only one little note has since been

"Were you thinking of music or of this particular subject at the time?" "Not at all. I was not thinking of a National air of

my music wantever. I was just resting before my con-

" It must have disturbed you very much, sir t" "It did disturb me. It disturbed me from that moment to the present. But I would not say disturb: I would not apply such a term to the most welcome visitor that ever came from heaven."

" Did your other music come in the same way!" " Not with such genuine poetry, such intenseness such glorification. I never experienced such a flood of glory as I have since I conceived this hymn. It was

like a whisper of an angel. It seemed to gather the Na-tion in its embraces and speak its history in the grandem and purity of its harmonies."
" Had you thought of a National anthem before !" " Very often, and with others have attempted to compose one. I am not alone in the desire. Committees have been formed in New-York for the purpose of ob-

taining such a production. One very important one was formed during the war, and a great many writers and remposers sent in their compositions, but whether from jealousy or inability or some other cause they broke up without coming to any decision." "Do you consider yours to have been a true inspira-

"Yes; no one can write a National air or any rea composition for money or giory. They have to wait until the moment comes; and if it ever comes it will live forever. All great National airs have come in this

way. "That was how this includy came. I slept none that night. The charm of the thing kept me awake, and I got up in the morning quite exhausted and searcely knowing what to do with the charming little soul that was closping itself so close to my soul. I turned it ever in my mend in various ways, and said, 'What shall I do with it I' Theu it appeared as though it would speak with me. 'Call me Columbia,' it said; 'I am a National authen. You must dress me in the history of the Nation, and adorn me with its gran-

A WEDDING WITH THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY. "I had a conception, sir, that the beautiful melody must be wedded to the Goddess of Liberty. It seemed to say to me: 'Take your stand on Mount Painassus, and draw put of the history of the Nation my bride; you will find her there: I will send for her to hear what you have to say.' I then myself, in imagination, sat at the feet of the great Goddess, with this little soul lying there—just there. 'Would she,' I asked, * she, the sovereign of fifty million human hearts took at this little offspring-wed with him ! Yes, she and heard the voice, she was willing to tie herself to him. And in that way, it seemed to me, here in this gity they were united. A private wedding took place dress; clothe yourself as you will, and the public wed-ding will take place before the Nation in proper time. Your parent will name the day. When it comes you

chall appear and we will be united; and the Nation, and all nations, will admire us for ever. "Something in that way was the feeling which posessed me. I had no pretentions to be a poet, aithough I have written popular songs that have had their day, and all that. But this came with a fervid intensity which demanded that the history of the Nation should be in the Nation's song; that the song of the Nation should be its history; so that for all time everyoody who sang would sing the history of the Nation.

"Was the music running through your head all the time ?" Mr. Glimore was asked.

" All the time." " How long did it take you to write the words ?" . The words were written in the morning, and I have net written it stuce except to copy it. The music was composed on the 9th, and the words-yes, not the 'next' morning, but two days after. I had been confined to the house and had no exercise, and my wife was afraid that I would lose my senses, so she drove me to Central Park."

Mr. Gilmors then recited the poem, pointing out its special beanties by the way, and observing that it contained everything in the history of the Nation worth recording. Pausing on the line, " In martyr-blood shed not in vatu," he said :

" Not for the pay of the soldier, but in ' martyr-blood." Mark the distinction. That sweet word came to me at special public note of the fact, but my pulse at that, time was 112, and I never expected to see the light of day. And the little words came and moulded them selves, and I was so delighted with everything thatthat-" Here Mr. Gilmore paused for a superlative in-

Are you an American, Mr. Gilmore ?"

"No, sir; I was born in Ireland; but any man who would not put his whole heart and soul into this glori-cus shelter-land is unworthy of notice. I am a citizen, and give my vote for the best man, not for any party. Right will always come out if an effort is made in a right

"Are there any repetitions in the music-such as in

the Marseillaise, for instance !" " No; it is all straightforward, with the same music for every verse, of course. Now, I will just hum the music over for you. I have kept it as a secred thing, but I have had musical friends here who caught it in stantly. I said to tuem, You will entirely spoil my method of bringing it out if you make use of it. Give me your hand.' And when they did so, I said, ' Your fingers will be paralyzed by the angel watching over it if you play it before I give you permission.' And some said, 'We will do nothing that the augel who is tending it shall have cause to complain of.' A party came a short time ago, and in discussing it asked how many rehearsals it would require-whether five or six would be sufficient. 'Five or six,' I said; 'five minutes is all I want. If you do not learn it in five minutes it will never be a National air. If it does not go to your heart in that time, it is no good."

HOW IT WILL BE BROUGHT OUT.

"When do you intend to bring out your anthem?"
"I shall bring it out on Christmas Day as a Christma offering to the Nation; I think from 2 to 4, because many people will desire to spend the evening at their own homes. I shall produce it at the Academy of linste, and shall do it in the most splended way. I am going to ask the Mayor to preside, and have an oratorroing to use the Mayor to preside, and have an orator— Mr. Evarts, if I can—to deliver an oration upon the his-tory of the Nation from its discovery by Columbus to the present, and perhaps a little history of the National songs—'Harl Columbia,' 'The Sim-Spangled Bauner,' 'Yankee Doodle' and others, and the way they came about. Then I shall have an orchestra of from fifty to 100. My besider musicians have come here, and in kinds-cst manner offered their services. 'When your nymn's produced, they say, I shail to glad to give you my lervices and all the help I can.' Tals I appreciate more than anything."

be a perfect representation of how it came into the world. It will be played first by the violus, then by the flates, then by the brass instruments, and then it will be read. Then it will be sung by a splended tenor, soprano and alto—three of the very best unitive American singers that can be procured. I hope to get Miss Thursby and Miss Cary. I shall have a chorus of 600 videes, and at the flansh shall present each person with a cooy of the words and music; and they will stand up and join in the last verse, and will take it away in their hearts and spread it through the Nation. I have no fear but that this will be so, because I have confidence, knowing where it came from, that it was intended for that purpose. I do not look upon it as my work. Every human being has moments of vanity, but I shrink back when I techt coming. It is a beautiful thing to be the hearer of such a message to the people, who will carry it forever in their hearts, and with this I am content."

Mr. Gilmore then produced the poem, and hummed over the music to give the reporter some idea of its beauty and grandeur. Afterward he introduced Mrs. Gilmore, who played the secompanium on the planoforte, her husband again humaning the air.

"My write has been throwing cord water on me," jocosely remarked the composer.

"No, I haven't," she semilingly replied. "I have only endeavored to keep him on terra firms."

THE WORDS OF THE ANTHEM. The words of the poem are as follows:

Columbia! First and fairest getn
On Nature's brow-a diadem
Whose lustre bright as beavenly star,
The light of Freedom sneds afar.
Lake Norn's Ark, a God-sent bark
In search of land, tarough day and dark,
First found thee held by Nature's child,
The red man, in his wigwam, wild.

Columbia ! Soon the tidings spread Of what Columbus saw and said:
The eyes of man then torned to thee,
The new land rising from the sea:
Each spread his sail before the gale,
To verify the wondrous tale.
And thus began what was to be
The hope and home of Laberty.

Columbia: In thine early days
Our Pilgran Fathers sang thy praise.
They landed from the Mayflower's deek
On Pymouth Rock—a snow-elad speek
That marks the pince from whence the race
Of Purities their time blood trace,
Who bought our Independence dear
With hearts of steel that knew no fear.

IV. Columbia! 'Twas in fire and blood
Brave Washington the Joremost stood;
With banner high and sword in hand,
He drove the tyrant from the land.
Thy breast still sore, to thy heart's core,
Till washed again in human gore—
In Marty-blood! steel not in vain:—
It left thee whole, without a stain.

Columbia! See, what then art now, A crown of stars on Nature's brow: With fields of gold and teeming marts, with firty million leving hearts. Who cling to thee, from sea to see, To guard thy Peace and Liberty: Wao, man to man, shall e'er be just, And in the Lord place all their trust. VI.

Columbia! Lift thine eyes on high, See Him! who dwells in yonder sky, Tac King of Glory on His Throne, Who leeks on all, for all's His ewn. Our earthly gain would be in vain, A house in Heaven to attain, It with our hearts we did not pay Our debt to Him.—Then let us pray. VIL

At morn, at noon, at eventide,
O Lord! be ever at our side,
That we Thy voice may always hear,
And red that Then ort ever near;
In mercy spare, from grief and care,
The Nation, bowed in fervent prayer,
Who ask, with reverent love and awe,
God bless and save America.

INOTE.—The selection of verses to be sung should be appropriate to the occasion; the H1d. 1Vth and Vth will answer for surroute or positical purposes; the H1d, Vth and VIIII for ceneral use; and the Vith and VIIII for religious services.

MR. GILMORE'S IDEA OF ITS GRANDEUR, "Now, I intend this," resumed Mr. Gilmore, " as an offering to the Nation. I shall offer it on Christmas Day under the white hand of charity of the Guilds of St. John and St. Vincent de Paul. I believe it will be accepted. I have had numerous visitors, who have congratuiated me upon it, and have received many letters grainfated me upon it, and have received many letters which are very flattering. I know this will be accepted by the nation, Other Nations have had National anthems which they have admired and loved, but if the Abrahatty will permit me tand he placed himself in an attitude of adoration and cast his eyes upward) I will say that the grandest of the whole is the new hymn of our Republic, of which I am the humble bearer. If the people do not esteem this beautiful babe I shall be driven to some other city, which will have the honor of it. I shall take it to Beston. But I want it to be given to the Nation here in New-York, its birthplace."

PLANS TO SAVE THE HARBOR.

VIEWS ON SENATOR CONKLING'S BILL. TALKS WITH MAYOR COOPER AND OTHER MUNICI-PAL OFFICERS-THE BILL WOULD AID STREET-CLEANING.

The introduction of a bill by Senator Conkling in the United States Senate prohibiting the casting of street refuse in the waters of New-York harbor was the subject of a good deal of conversation among shipping men during the week just closed. The bill was universally praised, and it was apparent from the general interest taken in the subject that there is much apprehension felt lest the harbor shall be seriously damaged by the here, in this room. It was of course in undress. The Goddess then said, "Prepare yourself; put yourself in the Pilot Computations that is thrown into it. At the over the introduction of the bill. For years the Palot Commissioners have been loudly calling the attention of the public to encroachments on the harbor and to chless dumping of refuse into it by the crews of ves-

"The bill is just what we want," said Secretary Nash "A year ago the Pilot Commissioners called the attent tion of the Lighthouse Board to the matter. The So helter of the Treasury informed us that although the Government unquestionably had the power to prevent there was no specific law on the subject, so that the Lighthouse Board could do nothing. Then we had a bill introduced in the Legislature last Winter by Dr-Hayes to put a stop to the practice. It was passed by the Legislature, but the Governor did not sign it. Political influence probably defeated it. There was one clause in the bill which authorized magistrates to imprison persons who broke the law. The steamboat men add not like this clause; and undoubtedly they put forth all their power to kill the bill. The bill introduced by Schater Conkling prohibits the throwing of street garbage or ashes into the waters of the bay or its appibaches within five miles of the shore. This is a sufficient limit. That will compel the Street-Cleaning De partment to take out their scows to within two miles of

the lightship." Mr. Nash was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter if the harbor had really already been seriously damaged by the heedless throwing of refuse into it. "No," he replied, "you cannot say that it has yet been seriously damaged. It is not becoming worse. The channels are becoming narrower, but they are deeper in consequence of the great propellers coming in and stir-

since the mad."

Shore Inspector Hopkins said that the Street-Cleaning Department ought to be provided with steam scows to take garbage to sen at all hours. At present the scows were frequently detained for hours in Gravesend Bay waiting for ebb tide.

VIEWS OF MAYOR COOPER. Mayor Cooper was asked if he had any knowledge of the bill before its transmission to Washington. He re-

" No. I had not. To-day is the first time I have heard of it. Of course such a bill for the preservation of the harbor is entitled to the hearty support of every resident of New-York. I have not read the bill; so that I cannot say that I approve of every one of its provi-

"Some persons propose the construction of steam

"Some persons propose the construction of steam scows by the city for the transportation of the street sweepings, ashes and garbage far out to sea," said the reperser.

"Yes," said the Mayor, "that is a favorite plan with some. The Folice Department certainly needs better apparatus for taking the street refuse to sea—either steam scows, or powerful trus and seif-dumping small seews. If you have large steam scows with hopper bottens, to dump the refuse from the city instanily into the sea, then you will have to provide large platforms to hold the refuse as it is brought by the carts of the Street Cleaning Department to the river front. From these platforms would run chutes, like those used by the coal companies for loading coal barges, to convey the rofuse on the platforms into compartments in the steam scows. We could not afford to have many of these large steam scows, as they are costly vessels, and the number of large platforms would also have to be restricted, as they would take up much space and also be costly. This would lesses greatly tho number of dumping hourds, and accordingly the carts of the Street Cleaning Department would lave to travel greates distances to deliver their contents. The manufer of carts would have to be increased. This would increase the expense of carrying on the Department," "The Department of Docks," said the reporter, " and the class such piers and bulkheads as are occupied by the boards at high rates."

"Well, we might get more money from the docks in that case," said the Mayor, "but taen we would lose money out of the other nocket through the Street-Cleaning Department being compelled to pay for the carrage of dirt greater distances. If we do not have team scows, we can, at least, have powerful tags and self dumping soows. Then we could retain the present dumping boards."

"The Police Commissioners say that the appropriational seams of the propersion of

Yankee Doodle' and others, and the way they came about. Then I shall have an orchestra of from fifty to 100. My brother musicians have come here, and in kind-cat manner offered their services. When your hymn is produced, they say. I shall be done to give you my lervices and all the help I can. Tals I appreciate more than anything.

"Well, after the introductory remarks from the President, and the oration, comes my music without words, it came hilo my mind—like the whisper of an angel. First, it will be played on the strings, the violins—so soft and low that the people will strain forward to each its metody. Then, gradually the flates and clarionets, then the brass instruments will come in and swell it to a lofty thorus. This will take up the time of its production and

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BROOKLYN'S NEW JAIL. A DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW WING WHICH WILL COST TWO BUNDRED AND PIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AND CONTAIN FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIGHT CELLS-SOME FACTS ABOUT THE

OLD JAIL IN RAYMOND STREET. The construction of the new jail which the Kings County Supervisors decided about a year ago to erect in Raymond-st., Brooklyn, at a cost of nearly \$250,000, has so far advanced that the building is nearly roofed in and the granite walls are almost completed. This building is intended as a wing for the confinement of male prisoners in a projected jail, the remaining parts of which will not be built at present. It is situated on the south side of the old jail and runs back from Raymond-st. nearly to Fort Greene. It is divided into two parts, the main building, fronting on Raymond-st., and the cell building, which stands behind it. The outer walls are of granite lined with brick and filled in with stone. The building is four stories in height. and it is to be ernamented with seven granite towers-four on the rear of the cell building and three

and it is to be ornamented with seven granite towers—four on the rear of the cell building and three on the front of the main building. Some of the towers are 65 and others 75 feet in height.

The cell building is 213 feet in length and 84 feet wide. Three corridors run lengthwise, and upon these the cells face. More of the cells adjoin the onter wails; hence there will be no danger of prisoners seeking to escape in the manner in which "Red" Leary left Ludlow Street Jail behind him a few months ago. The cells are 448 in number; each is heated by steam and ventilated by means of a flue opening from it near the floor. The cells are 8 feet by 5 feet and 4 inches in size, and the ceiling is ten feet high. The cell walls are of hard brick, 2 feet and 6 inches in thickness, while the floors and ceilings consist of solid granite blocks a foot thick, the ceiling of one wall torning the floor of the one directly over it. The cell doors consist of perpendicular iron bars, and the sills and lintels are also of iron; all firmly built into the selid brick walls. In addition to these 448 cells, eight have been built in the cellar, where they will be in total darkness. These are doubtless intended for the punishment of refractory prisoners. Their construction is similar to that of the other cells.

The main building, in which will be situated the office, the keeper's apartments, rooms for the employée, etc., is 65 by 40 feet in dimensions. The height to the cornice is 56 feet. The contract for building the jail was secured by Freel & Macnamer, and the granite work has been done by Booth Brothers of this city. The granite was brought from Mill Stone Peint, Conn., the cutting being done in Brooklyn. In the walls about 70,000 cubic feet of granite have been used, and there are 560 of the parante blocks which from the floors and cellings of the cells. A part of the "female wing" of the old jail has already been from away to make room for the boiler-house, and when the new building is completed this will be entirely demolished.

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The office has been enlarged and newly fitted up, and the dirty yellow whitewash which covered the interior walls of the building, and rubbed off upon the slightest provocation, has been removed. The cells have also been cleaned out, a number of barrels of old plastering and rubbish being taken from

A BOY'S WONDERFUL VITALITY. The physicians of Paterson, N. J., are puzzled over the extraordinary vitality exhibited by the boy named John McEvoy, age fourteen years, who on Monday last was caught by a buzz saw at the Watson Works, and so terribly cut through the skull and brain that his death was looked upon as only the question of a few minutes. The wound made by the saw extended from a point in the middle of the forehead just above the eyes, straight back through the head to a point above the base of the skull. The brain was cut through, and portions of it have since oczed from the opening in the skull. McEvoy was taken to the hospital of the Sisters of Charity and his case was pronounced hopeless, but contrary to every expectation, he was still alive last evening and apparently on the way to recovery. His features, which at first were contracted and drawn out of shape, have become straightened, and a paralysis of the left side, which followed upon the accident, has almost entirely disappeared. He are heartily yesterday and talked with much cheerfulness, appearing to be mentally as bright as he ever was. During sleep the injury to the brain shows itself in incoherent talk about his lessons in school and games with his companions. Several physicians are taking a deep interest in this case, but are not willing to express any professional opinion as to the boy's prospects of ultimate recovery. The residents of Paterson are generally interested, and last evening young McEvoy's wonderful vitality was much talked of. the eyes, straight back through the head

PAINTING PORTRAITS FOR HIS BOARD.

Christian Kock, an artist, seventy-two years of age, appeared in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning against Philip Bordenbait and his wife, of No. 105 Orchard-st. He owed the Bordenbaits for five months' lodging and seven weeks board, and agreed to paint portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Bordenbait, which he did. They, however, were not satisfied with the pictures, and yesterday morning they were produced in court.

Mr. Bordenbait: "Judge, I have no rhumatics and he painted me mit a rhumatism arm. I have

and he painted me mit a rhumatism arm. I have no kouckles in that portrait."
His wife then chured in, saying, "My children say that was papa, but it was not ma'ma; it was another lady." Justice Duffy decided that the absence of knuckles was a serious oversight, but that on the whole it was a fair ricture, and that Mr. Bordenbait should take it. Then the wife's picture was inspected. It was "cocked-eyed," and had no resemblance to Mrs. Bordenbait, but it was a most flattering portrait; a picture that resembled her perhaps when she was twenty years old. Justice Duffy ordered Kock to "retouch" it, and then give it to Mrs. Bordenbait.

Mr. Bordenbait threw his portrait on the floor and left the court-room in disgust.

STUCIDE OF A TICKET AGENT.

William H. Blitchfeldt, an assistant ticket agent in the North Shore Staten Island Ferry, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. He appeared in the morning as usual to attend to his work, and was pleasant and genial to the other employés. About 2 o'clock he left the office and, as was his habit, went to the superintendent's office to rest himself. His absence for an hour caused no remark, as it was nothing unusual. One of the men went to the superintendent's office to fix the fire and found Blachfield reclining on a chair with his feet resting on another. Beside him was a revolver, and blood flowed from his head to the floor. He had shot himself and his body was then cold. No cause could be assigned for the act, as he showed no signs of melancholy during the day. He had been in the employ of Mr. Starin for about nine years, and in the ticket agent's office of the ferry for two years. He was a Dane by birth, and had been in this country about ten years. It was stated by an acquantiance that Blitchieldt recently loaned a small sum of money which he was unable to recover. The deceased man was thirty years old. He lives on Staten Is-land, and leaves a wife and three children.

THREATENED STRIKE IN THE SHIPYARDS. A number of ship-caulkers and carpenters met in Burling-slip yesterday, and organized a meeting for the purpose of demanding an increase of 10 cents an hour. They threaten that if their demands are not complied with a general strike on both sides of the city will be the result.

A NEW RACE COURSE AT CONEY ISLAND. Leonard Jerome, who was chosen by the Concy Island Jockey Club to select a suitable site new race course for the club, Las decided upon a piece of land in Ocean-ave. containing 112 acres of fine sand; loam soil, directly opposite the Manhattan Beach Hotel, about three-quarters of a mile from the beach. The ground, which will be inclosed by a fence, will contain a mile track made of flue loam soil several feet in thickness, gradually widening on the homestretch, and a three-miles steeple chase course. It is the intention that the grand stand shall be one of the finest structures of its kind in the country. It will stand upon terrace ten feet above the track, with a sloping lawn in front. The tructure itself will be 500 feet in length and two stories in heighth, with an entresol. The latter will be divided into bex-s, to be fitted up laxuriously. The judges' stand and press stand will also be handsot structures. The stables will be substantial buildings, and

THE COURTS.

RESCUE OF "LITTLE BOB."

William M. Davene, the leader of the Davene troupe performing at Niblo's Garden, was recently arrested on the complaint of E. T. Jeukins, of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Children, for permitting the performance of "Luttle B.b." a con-tortionist and acrobat scarcely ten years old. Mr. Jenkins, when the matter was brought before Justice Donohue in the Supreme Court, Chambers, asked for an

Donohue in the Supreme Court, Chambers, asked for an adjournment until inquiries could be made as to the boy's parentage from the agents of the society in London, where he had formerly lived. Word was received last week that the parents were respectable persons in London; that they permitted the boy to come to America with the Davenes, but had never given their permission that he should take part in any public performance. Justice Donohue, to whom these freets were presented yesterday, signed an order giving the child into custody of the society until the parents indicate a wish that he shall be returned to them.

BOLAND ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Thomas Boland, who was on November 5, tried and convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of a violation of the election law and who was sentenced to State Prison for two years, was vesterday admitted to bail pending the decision of the General Term on a writ of error granted by Judge Dononue. John Taylor of No. 433 West Fifty-first-st., and who is a manufacturer of mucral water and bottles of rie and enter at Nos. 139 and 141 Franklin-st, became his bondsman

CRIMINAL NOTES. Albert Gilbert, Assistant-Appraiser of the New-York Custom Hense, arrested for accepting bribes, was yesterday evening admitted to bail. His son, Albert Gilbert, ir. a merchant of Jamestown, N. Y., be-came his bondsman in \$10,000.

Detective McNaught, of the Central Office, arrested Charles Roth in Eimst, on Thesday afternoon, for forgery, on compaint of Edwin H. Hall, of Boston. On being arraigned yesterday at the Tombs, Both expressed himself willing to go to Boston without a formal regulation.

In the case of Edward Reinbardt, the condemand wis murderer, now before the Supreme Court, it is expected that no decision will be rendered until March, and should the case be carried to the Court of Appeals, It is said that the Court would not be able to give a decision until October.

Pepe Rosales, a cigar manufacturer, of No. 80 Henryst. was arrested yesterday manufacturer of No. 80 Henryst. was arrested yesterday manufacturer of Charmanst, by officers of Special Revenue Agent Brooks's department, for having in his possession five boxes of departs owhich the requisite stamps were not attached. The eight was to indicate that they had been imported. United States Commissioner Osborn held the prisoner in \$500 ball.

Special Agent Nevins, of the Treasury Department, yesterday arrested Robert McBirney, a fire-man on board the steamship Bottana, and David Wood, a hardware merchant, of No. 11 Brownellest, Stapheron, Staten Island, on a charge of sanggling five gross of negging-swis and forty-six gross of brack-awis. United States Commissioner Salelds held both prisoners in \$1,000 bail for examination. Wood gave bail, but Mc-Birney was committed to Ludlow Street Jall.

DECISIONS-DEC. 13.

DECISIONS—DEC. 13.

Shoreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Brady.—
Merchants' and Pranters' National Pank agi. Izanes—See
memorandom. Welch agt. Winterborn.—See memorandom.
Strains agi. Billman.—Present report and pagers. Grace agt.
Lanc.—See order to show cames. In the matter of Vodipel;
Tacker agt. Tucker, Granted.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Chief-Justice
Courts.—Tabor agt. Valet.—Granted
amendments settled and ordered on file.

By Jugge Speit.—Chambers agt. Appleton et al. Mansell
yet. Flood.—Ordersgined, Minsell agt. Flood.—Allowance
of \$150. Collins agt. Cutter et al.—Order for commusion.
Bourke agt. Helfenster et al.—Order for commusion.
Bourke agt. Helfenster et al.—Order for commusion.
McK. McCartle, eq., reciver, etc.—Boyle agt. Carley.—
Order granted. Farbrook agt. Corlova; the Fark National
Hanh agt Wunn, Joseph agt. Maegregor, Nevtile agt. Christig, Henderson agt. Savage Someon valley Wine and brandy
Company agt. Sax; herry agt. Bourles.—Order granted.

Alker, and Jedges Geepp and Sheridan, -Trumas and another agt, West, -Judgment reversed new trial ordered with costs

Judge Sinnett.-Allwood agt. Taylor, Motion grantet. Robinson art, the Howe Machine Company action dealed with int costs. Dodge art, Mellen, Bonds proved on justification. Dailon agt, O'Rorke, Alotton grases; compaint dismissed with costs. Gustine art. Eaton Motion grantes, detendant allowed to serve supplemental a swer. Graves agt. Cameron.—Motion granted; proceeding ed; composint dismissed with costs. Gustine art. Eaton,— Molion grantes, detendant allowed to serve supplemental an-swer. Graves agt. Cameron.—Molion granted; proceedings stayed.

Ity Judge Goepp.—Sucia agt. Decker.—Case settled and filed.

CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Van Vorst, L.-Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m.-Third Monday mo STEPS 3. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Photo score than 1 10:30 a. m. Calendar called at 11 a. m.—Photo score than 2 the calendar.

General Tiem—Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Photography of the pension of t 1134 1414 1331 933, 174, 1232, 1325, 1402, 975, 1334, 1414 1334, 174, 1753, 1835, 114, 1232, 1325, 1402, 975, 1753 114-150nohne, J.-Court opens at 10:30 8, m. Calcular calcul

ECIAL TERM-Van Hoesen, J, -Court opens at 11 s. m.-EQUITY TERM-C. P. Daly, C. J.-Court opens at 11 a.m.-

Joseph Volkmer 1994 Mary Volkmer, John Instering Johan ; James Bennedy, James McGlidh, homicide ; Patr II - diddersisere, 1.—The People agt. Patrick Plah-erty, John Howard, burgiary ; Jacob Christman, homicide ; May Gray, George W. Henry, Stand larceny ; Danc Mevers, receiving stolen goods ; Morris Bass, Henry Shelback, obscene Receiving stolen goods ; Morris Bass, Henry Shelback, obscene and TERMINER.-Daniels, J.-The People agt. William CULR AND TERMINER.—Daniels, J.—The People agt. WPHam Kelty, birrieary.

LNIED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRACITY—Choote, J.

No. 106—J. A. Jansse n agt. J. L. Tucker, No. 107—J. A. Janse, agt. Enther, Stillionn and Hubbard; No. 148—Bunge et al. agt. Steamship Utepia; No. 240—A. D. Sileracudi agt. G. Mapes; No. 114—J. Collins agt. J. Scully et al.; No. 54—C. Grum agt. W. T. Frost: No. 97—J. G. Umnevehr agt. Steamship Hindon; No. 191—D. W. Manwaring agt. bark Carrie Delap; No. 191—D. W. Manwaring agt. bark Carrie Delap; No. 191—D. W. Manwaring agt. bark Carrie Delap; No. 191—Crossan agt. steamboat J. H. Starin; No. 115—G. A. Thorndike agt. steamboat J. H. Starin; No. 115—G. A. Thorndike agt. steamboat J. H. Starin; No. 115—G. A. Thorndike agt. steamboat J. H. Starin; No. 13—W. A. Duell agt. Steamboat Niagara; No. 195—T. Gilligan agt. Steamboat gat. Steamboat Saraloga No. 117—Pernard Kane agt. Perny et al.; No. 120—T. Gilligan agt. Steamboat City; No. 150—J. Caser agt. brig Nile; No. 161—W. Andrews agt. steamboat Saraloga No. 117—Bernard Kane agt. Penny et al.; No. 120—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—J. J. W. Lis et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship Croscent City; No. 150—P. J. Willia et al. agt. steamship

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Dec. 13 .- Lieutenant-Comnander Henry Gloss and Lieutenant T. S. Phelps have been detached from daty at San Francisco and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant A. M. Thackara has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard; Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, January 2; Passed-Assistant at the Naval Academy, January 2; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith to temporary duty at the Navy Yard and Hespital at Pensacola, Fix, Assistant-Surgeon Richard Ashbridge to duty on beard the iron clads in the James River, Va.; Chief Engiacer H. B. Noves to hold himself in readiness for sen service; Gunner T. R. Wilson to duty at the Naval Magazine, Portsmouth N. R.; Carpenter J. G. Tilden to the receiving-ship Franktin; Medical Director Charles Martin is detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yaru; Medical Director A. L. Gelion, from duty at the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Naval Academy, and ordered to duty at the Norfolk Naval Hospital; Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, from the New-York Navy Yard and placed or walting orders; Assistant-Surgeon G. P. Lumsden from duty on loard the iron-clads in the James River and placed on walting orders. walting orders.

The United States steamers Tallapoosa and Alliance have arrived at Newport.

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Dec. 13.-Surgeon Wm, H. Forwood has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General of the Department of the Pintte. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Prince, Deputy Paymaster-General, on being relieved from duty in the Millenry Division of the Pacific, will proceed to his home. [M: Prince is over sait years of age, and has been reint from active service. The Superntendent General the Recruiting Service has been ordered to cause it colored infantry recruits to be prepared and forward under proper charge to the following rolls: Fo Brown, fexus, 25 to the 24th Infantry; San Antoni Texas, 25 to the 25th Infantry.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- The order detachthere will be a fine paddook connecting with them. Wasni the Concy Island Jockey Club was organized has Summer the capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, which was at once subscribed, and 25 per cent was paid in. The meetings held by the club Jurag the Summer were so thecessful that none of that money was required to defray contingent expenses. At a recent business meeting of the club it was resolved to increase the capital stock to \$250,000. It is proposed to have twenty-five racing days next season, the dates to be arranged so as not to interfere with the meetings at Jerome Park and

Long Eranch. It is proposed to have the new course LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WM. E. CHANDLER AND JOHN SHEEMAN. WHAT THE SECRETARY REALLY SAID ABOUT BEING CONTROLLED BY DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Mr. William E. Chandler in a letter recently published in THE TRIBUNE, used the follow-

ing language: ing innguinge:

For myself I may say, that while now, as in 1876, an ardent advocate for Mr. Biaine's nomination, having a second choice for Senator Conkling; conceiving the selection of Secretary Shorman, who publicly announces numerif a candidate in a letter to a Democrat, and promises it elected to be controlled by Democrats, as utterly distanteful to me," etc., etc.

The language of the problem of the Shorman's was

The only published letter of Mr. Sherman's was written in May last to the Hon. John B. Haskin, a Union Democrat, and an old personal friend. All he said in relation to his candidacy was as follows: he said in relation to his candidacy was as 10-lows:

What I would aspire to in case public opinion should decide to make me a candidate for the Presidency, would be to unite in co-operation with the Republican party all National clements of the country has contributed to, or added in any way, the successful vimilication of National authority during the war.

You see that my general ideas would lead me to lean greatly upon the War Democrats and soldiers in the service, who have been influenced by political events since the war to withhold support from the Republican party. The true issue for 1880 is, "National supremers in National matters, honest money, and an noorat dodar,"

Where is the promise "to be controlled by Democrats," as wronefully charged? Mr. Chandler

ocrats," as wrongfully charged? Mr. Chandler should not suffer his personal hostility to Mr. Sherman to go so far as to put an unwarranted, and, therefore, a talse construction on the meaning of a letter containing sentiments entitled to universal approval. He is unjust to himself as well as to Mr. Sherman, and should take the first occasion to place himself in his proper attitude before the public. Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1879. X. Y. Z.

QUESTIONS OF FINANCE ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It was stated in your A. B. C. papers on Finance that in the early settlement of this country worthless paper was forced on the people by law, and that as a consequence flour went up to \$100 a borre! and sait to \$50 a bushel, and that it was afterward funded at one cent on the dollar. Where is the history

f this ? How can I prove tt ! In a later paper figures are given showing that only a small portion of personal property is taxed. Why is this! Are the people all rogues? or do the assessors put all at a per cent ! A. F. MURPHY.

Atkinson, Itt., Nov. 12, 1879. IThe first issue of Continental currency was made

June 22, 1775, and was apportioned among the States according to population. Khode Island speedily declared any person a public enemy who refused to take the notes, and other States soon followed with laws of the same purport. Another issue followed in that year, and on January 11, 1776, Congress passed a resolution declaring that any person who shall hereafter be so lost to all virtue and regard for his country as to refuse to receive said bills in payment, or obstruct and discourage the circulation thereof, and shall be duly convicted by the committee of the city, county or district, or in case of appeal from their decision by the Assembly, convention, council or committee of safety of the Colony where he shall reside, such person shall be deemed, published and treated as an enemy of his country, and precluded from all trade or intercourse with the inhabitants of these Colonies." From that time the records of early days are full of acts, resolutions and declarations aimed at people who refused to take the Continental currency, which sank to a value of only one-fifth of one cent on the dollar, though \$168,280,219 of that currency was finally funded, and the holders received one cent on the dollar, or \$1,682,802.

Personal property is not fully taxed, because there are a great many men who, like Mr. Tilden when the income tax was in force, do not correctly return the value of their property. Very much of such property the keenest assessors are unable to trace, and public opinion recoils from the inquisi-torial methods which would be necessary to detect it.-Ed.]

MINING IN ARIZONA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sig: In the letter of Mr. Z. L. White, written

Sir: In the letter of Mr. Z. L. White, written at Salt Loke City, October 28, and published in The Trr. BUNE of November 25, I find the following:

Since I came to Salt Lake City this time, a gentleman named Hollister called here on his way to San Francisco, and while in this city met some of the leading mining men of Utah. He said that he was a machinist and represented a company composed chiefly of farmers living in Chantanqua County, New-York. They had bought a mine in Arizona and had purchased a quartz mill, which he was taking out there to set up. He never had seen a mile himself and knew nothing about the business. A gentleman, who is nequalited in that part of Arizona in which this mine is said to be situated, told me that it is very difficult of necess; that the only way to reach it from the East is to go to San Francisco, thence down the coast and up the Gulf of California. From the head of that there is steam navigation up the Colorado River. From the mouth of the river the journey is at least six days, and how far the mine is from the nearest landing I did not learn, but the freight en anything sent from Chicago to it cannot be less than 25 or 30 cents a pound. It was the manimous opinion of the gentlemen who told me of Mr. Hollister's errand that the enceptise had four chances of failure to one of success, and this opinion was formed, not from any knowledge of the mine, but from the fact of its remoteness from the centres of supply.

Mr. White's information in regard to the above con-

Mr. White's information in regard to the above company was not very trustworthy. The company is not pany was not very thetwortery. The company is not made up of farmers, but of careful, conservative business men, who resilize that mining, to be successful, must be managed with the same prudence and forethought as any other business. Their business in Arizona is entrusted to a careful, competent man, who has been at the mines several months, and who submitted the mines and ores to thorough tests before recommending the purchase of any machinery whatever. The gentleman of whom Mr. White heard in Salt Lake City was simply a mechanic and machinest, and is in no sense the company's superintendent or manager.

Freights for that section do not go by the Guif of California at all, and the company's mill was shipped from thicago by rail and river to within thirty-five miles of the company's mines for 6½ cents per pound.

The company own ten mines, with abundantiwater for miling purposes. They have sent out a simil mill—five stamps—to work up ores from the mines and test the property thoroughly before investing in expensive mills and machinery.

The company are not conducting their business in the happazard way indicated in Mr. White's letter, but are proved in a company are not conducting their business in the happazard way indicated in Mr. White's letter, but are proved unsuccessful it will, not be the result of reckless and profligate management. One of the Thusters.

MISS PARVELU'S LETTERS made up of farmers, but of careful, conservative bust-

Sin: The sister of Mr. Charles S. Parnell,

MISS PARNELL'S LETTERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

M. P., would seem to have caught the cacathes scribendi very virulently indeed; and it is only to be regretted that her logic and "sweet reasonableness" do not keep pace with her volubility. Any person who is, like the writer, intimately acquainted with the character of the hish peasantry and the condition of Ireland, to very blind or very stupid if he fail to apprehend the most fatal and disastrous consequences from an agetation such as Mr. Parnell has instigated. I am in great sympathy with my countrymen; I know that they have tangible with my countrymen; I know that they have tangible grievances; but I also know that when men-venal and uneducated agriaters, many of them-stir up the passions of the peasantry by ad captandum speeches and effete rallying-cries, they are doing mere than any British Government cound do to retard the progress and eventual peace of the country. Mr. Gladstone's Land off the much for the tenant farmers. Graduat amendments are yet feasible, may, inevitable. But men of the intellectual capture and unphilosophical and unstatesmaninke attitude of Mr. Painell and his associates can do nothing but evil: Moss Parnell to the contrary notwithstanding. I am, sir, faithfully yours.

New-lovk, Dec. 6, 1879.

THE ADVENTISTS DEFENDED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Whether the sect in Russia called the Chlysty should be held accountable for the acts of the lender, referred to in to-day's TRIBUNE. I cannot say, not knowing anything of the teachings of the sect, but I do know that great injustice is done to Adventists in the statement that the sect referred to " bid fair to rival American Adventists in their zeal and taste for human sacrifices."

There is no class of religionists that regard the idea of buman sacrifices with more abhorrence than Adventists, human sacrifices with more abhorrence than Adventists, and it is hardly fair to sfiguratize the whole body for the manne act of one member, who, under a mistaten sense of duty, killed his own child.

If Ao, solists were a large and influential body such comparisons wante hardly be un de, but I am certain that The Traints wound not whithly do injustice to any body of professed Christians, however small or unpopular it might be. Respectfully yours.

No. 58 Whitest, New-York, Dec. 6, 1879.

DAY NURSERIES FOR INFANTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I noticed with sad interest in this morning's issue of your paper the account of the fearful accident which occurred to two little children in I take this occasion to draw attention to the necessity for day nurseries on the system of the Crêches of Paris, for the benefit and protection of such children. I am aware that there are several such nurseries in the city, and would enlist the interest of your readers in one recently opened in the Seventeenth Ward, No. 251 East

(Iouston at., between Avenues A and B. 16 is almost the only one which receives young infants as well as little children, and during the few months of its existence

little children, and during the few months of its existence has cared for over a hundred children. The number daily present varies very much, twenty-five being the most that can be accommodated at one time.

They greatly need toys and games, for so many little hands need occupation, though too young for school cystem. Are there not some children in the hoaves where your paper goes, who are willing to give part of their toys to those who have none, in prespect of the new supply Santa Claus will bring them so some i Anyone interested in nurseries or in little children is invited to pay this nursery a visit.

New-York, Dec. 6, 1879.

THE ARIZONA AND THE ICEBERG. TESTIMONY OF A PASSENGER-THE LOOKOUTS AT

THEIR PLACES AT THE TIME OF THE DISASTER-GOOD CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: I respectfully ask for space for the following extract from a letter, dated Landon, Novemher 25, 1879, from a gentleman who was a passenger of the above vessel on her last voyage from New-York to Liverpool. I cannot but think it will correct the pre-In lices created by the sensational telegrams published in some of our New-York papers on the day after the arrival of the Arizona at St. Johns, N. F., purporting to come from a passenger on the ship. The letter was in reply to one written to ascertain if these accounts were correct. The writer of the extract-a gentleman well known in London-is familiar with Steamships, having crossed the Atlantic frequently.

Acc. Fork, Dec. 10, 1879. W. T. WHITTEMOR W. T. WHITTEMORE.

New as regards the accident to the Arizona, there may be an official inquiry when the vessel arrives home, and therefore it may be better to say nothing. However that may be better to say nothing. However that may be, the newspaper recents, all of which I have read, are fail of exagerations and misropresentations, they have got the truth so mixed up with Indeeded that it would take a leng article, going minutely into everything, to show exactly what is mearrest or correct about their accounts. I move say, however, that the lookout men were at their posts, for I saw there there, on the boni-training in-mediately at the furtheleach deck covering inc nows. They were posted there instead of on the turtleback is not safe for any one innered days in twenty, owing to the sent breaking ever it. On the day of the collision it was calm and anoth. The lookouts were where they always are pested onless the sea is perfectly smooth. The second officer was on the bridge. The capitals was with him a few minutes heldre the collision, inking the allitate of the nearlines. The temperature of the water was tested regularly, and, as I uclieve, within twenty minutes or find an nour before the accilination discipline, and have no indication of the proximity of ice. All the officers and men were under perfect control and describine, and beared with the greatest possible coomess after the needent. To a landaman's eyes the leaberg looked like a white cloud very soon after it passed the soip. However that may be, the newspaper

A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: In to-day's TRIBUNE you say that "if there is any sound reason why the United States is not entitled to a statute of limitations, as well as the rest of mankind, this would seem to be a good time to state it." The principal reason why manked is entitled to a statute of limitations is that people generally do not take or preserve their receipts, or reduce their transpo-tions to writing. But the United States does take receipts for every dollar paid out, reduces all its contracts and transactions to writing, and carefully preserves all these papers in fireproof buildings. It is from its mania for reducing everything to writing and record that we get the terms "red tape" and "circumfocution office." Another reason for such a statute for "mankind" is to prevent plaintiffs from detaying their suits until the witnesses for the detence have died, forgotten the facts, or gone to parts unknown. This reason can apply, of course, only to adversary trials, wherein, under the rules of evidence, the party wins whose evidence preponderates, by 1; weak or strong. But, except in the Court of Claims, where a statute of limitations already exists, all Governa statute of limitations aiready exists, all Government claims are settled on ex parte evidence adduced by the claimant. He does not win on a nerie preponderance of evidence, as in the Courts, but make prove all facts necessary to make out a legal claim to the full satisfaction of others in the pay of the United States; and if those officers suspect any possible defence, they east on the claimant the burden of proving the non-existence of such defence. Therefore whatever disadvantage results from loss of witnesses or evidence by lause of time falls on the claimant and not on the United States.

disadvantage results from loss of witnesses or evidence by lanse of time falls on the claimant and not on the United States.

Another reason for such a statute for individuals is to prevent dead claims from rising up to disturb settlements made by testators among children. Tals of course has no application to the United States. A fourth reason why the United States should not have a statute of limitations against the citizen has not a statute of limitations against the United States. In conclusion may I not suggest that if there is any sound reason why the United States is entitled to a statute of limitations this would seem to be a good time to state it I

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1879.

PRAYER AND ITS ANSWER. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I have read in your paper the letter of Q. R. S., asking an instance of an answer to prayer that can be proved the result of Divine interference by change of natural laws. I shall not refer him to the Apostles, though far better witnesses than myself, and to myself satisfactory. But if the existence, power and tender affection of God for us were sufficiently displayed in the institution of the Gospel to commend it to the obedient confidence of men, and if its-fleets since upon the world have corroborated its claim to be of God, as all Coristians must assume, we have no right to demand a miracle. He who neks for a violation of wisely-estab-lished laws must be unwise; and every humble, not insolent, prayer may be answered without the violation of law. Prayer brings us into harmony with God, His laws, His providence. His grace, and raises us from the laws, His providence, His grace, and roless us from the bitter experience of a life of innorance and pain, in hope, to a life pure, peaceful and endless. Why should a miracle be performed for the benefit of one man i Every men would have an equal right to one, or is many, and nature would become chaos. The multiplicity of miracles would become stroy their efficiency, and the demand for them is as irrational as it is irreverent. The proposition of Q. R. S. that belief in God has the same effect upon the believer whether lie exists or not is not true. It assumes death as the end of the believer, deares the hand of God in and through nature controlling all for moral purposes; it denies that God is with us; and it compares a hasy telegram, for traphianess, to the great facts of the Gospel, which in the tribinal of human understanding have stood the scrutiny of eighteen centuries.

ries.

Beleving in God, and by prayer reposing in Rim, I see his hand—an omnipotest hand—working in nature and in accept for me; and knowing that He is absolutely goed, and needs no turther proplitation, I see that He was the inverse from the contract of the inverse of the many real good.

0. Deskler, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1879.

A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: About December 1 comes upon the confiding turble the annual delage of prospectures. Unaware of any danger, the natural thing for me to do is to strip for a bath. I usually read these advertise ments of the magazines and newspapers with curious interest, and, like a true lover of poetry, believe it all. The undertow is certain to lay hold of such a reader. Some publications that appeal especially to bis tastes and views, straightway began to drag at him, and it is lucky that this sort of sea monster can be appeared, as the oid-ashiened ones could not be, by a few dollars in money. The Thirds in the Allandie are most likely to be my principal capters; but instead of fearing that I am about to be straigled in an occan of singly reading. I think of myself rather as in a sort of sea charton, with these two in harmes, and about to ride to triumph, during another year, along the current of the most lonest and graceful discussion of the time.

**Recomplete Straigle Strai

COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: I have heard that an attempt has been made to abolish the studies of bookkeeping, prumanatip and phonography in the College of the Chy of New-York, As a former student I deem it my duty to protest against As a former standard this. There would certainly be no commercial course were those useful studies abolished. I think it wrong, What would Nex-York be without a commercial col-W, A. 8.

lege 1 New York, Dec. 4, 1879.

RESTRICTIONS AT THE LENON LIBRARY. . To the Editor of The Tribune

SIR: Can you inform me why it is that Mr. Lenex, after expending so much money and trouble in the building of the fine library and picture gallery on Fifth-ave., has made it almost useless by the amount of red tipe there is required to obtain permission to of red tipe there is required to obtain permission to enter the building! It not conducted an more liberal principles it is likely to be forgotten by the people of the city, as the Museum of the Historical Society on Secondary, has been for many years. Yours, etc., New York, Dec. 3, 1879.

A REGISTRY LAW NEEDED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: There is no doubt that a good registry law would aid us very much in next year's caripaign. Would it not be advisable for you to publish an editorial calling the attention of the members of the Legislature to the importance of the subject? Yours, C. S. J. Fort Jereis, Dec. 10, 1879.